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THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

18 December 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR [redacted]

STAT

Subject: Joint Dictionary of Military Terms For Army-Navy Use.

Enclosure: Copy of J.I.C. 383

Your request for a copy of J.I.C. 383 has been cleared with the Secretary, Joint Logistics Plans Committee.

You will realize of course that the subject study is not yet an approved JLPC paper.

R. U. HYDE,

Secretary.

JCS review(s) completed.

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COPY NO._____

J.I.C. 383

17 December 1946

JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

JOINT DICTIONARY OF MILITARY TERMS FOR ARMY-NAVY USE

References: a. J.C.S. 1373 Series
b. LIM 57/3 of 6 November 1946 with Encl. A thereto (Joint Dictionary of Terms for Army-Navy Use.)

Note by the Secretary

The Joint Logistics Plans Committee in reference b requested the recommendations of JIC as to the following items, and enclosed a copy of "Joint Dictionary of Terms for Army-Navy Use" for reference in connection therewith.

"(a) Changes in terms and definitions concerning matters under your cognizance which have been recommended by other agencies....."

"(b) Any other desirable changes in the terms or definitions contained in the dictionary which concern matters under your cognizance. Terms considered to be under your cognizance have been indicated by a check mark in Enclosure "A".

"(c) Additional terms and definitions concerning matters under your cognizance which have been recommended by other agencies....."

"(d) Any other additional terms and definitions concerning matters under your cognizance the inclusion of which appears desirable."

"(e) Terms or definitions concerning matters under your cognizance which should be omitted because of the lack of "peculiar military significance or substantial joint use"....."

The request (with Enclosures) was referred to JIS for preparation of response. It was considered impracticable to further reproduce the enclosures.

The enclosed memorandum to the JLPC with Enclosures "A" and "B" thereto, was prepared by the JIS, and was approved by the JIS on behalf of the JIC as the response to reference b.

R. U. HYDE,
Secretary.

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JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

MEMORANDUM FOR THE JOINT LOGISTICS PLANS COMMITTEE

Subject: Joint Dictionary of Military Terms for Army-Navy Use

References: a. JCS 1373 Series
b. LPM-57/3, Memorandum for JIC from JLPC of 6 November

1. In response to the request in reference b, the Joint Intelligence Committee reviewed the designated definitions in the "Joint Dictionary of Military Terms for Army-Navy Use" and recommends the changes shown in Enclosure "A".

2. Definitions which the Joint Intelligence Committee recommends be added to the Joint Dictionary are given in Enclosure "B".

3. Where no comment or change has been given regarding the definitions checked as being matters under cognizance of the Joint Intelligence Committee, the JIC accepts the definitions in the Dictionary (Enclosure "A" to LPM-57/3).

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ENCLOSURE "A"

RECOMMENDED CHANGES IN PROPOSED
JOINT DICTIONARY OF MILITARY TERMS FOR ARMY-NAVY USE

Page 3 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH, OBLIQUE

~~An aerial photograph made by tilting the optical axis of the camera from the vertical. An oblique may be square or rectangular in shape, but the territory covered is in the shape of a trapezoid. High obliques are taken with the camera axis about 60 degrees from the vertical and usually include the horizon. Low obliques are taken with the camera axis about 30 degrees from the vertical and do not include the horizon. See also OBLIQUE LINE OVERLAP,~~

~~high altitude An oblique photograph taken at any altitude above 300 feet, according to the weather, air situation, and the purpose for which it is required.~~

~~low altitude An oblique photograph taken from an altitude of 200 to 300 feet.~~

A photograph taken with the camera axis intentionally directed between the horizontal and the vertical.

high oblique - An oblique photograph in which the apparent horizon is shown.

low oblique - An oblique photograph in which the apparent horizon is not shown.

Page 3 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH, OVERLAPPING

~~Two vertical aerial photographs taken from the same elevation and from adjacent positions.~~ A photograph taken at an exposure station adjacent to the exposure station of another photograph in such a manner that a portion of one photograph shows the same terrain as shown on a portion of the other. The pair is used to

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give the effect of actual relief or projection when examined stereoscopically. Also called STEREOSCOPIC PAIR (STEREO-PAIR).

Page 4 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY, INTERPRETATION OF

The process of determining, through the use of aerial photographs, the identity and physical characteristics of features of terrain, works of man, and the nature and extent of ground, sea, or air activity. Applied to military purposes, this process is limited to the extraction of that information which pertains to terrain and to the capabilities, installations, strength, dispositions, and activities of the enemy relating to his war effort.

Page 37 CAPABILITIES, ENEMY

1. The courses of action of which the enemy is physically capable and which can possibly ~~hinder or prevent~~ affect the accomplishment of one's own mission.
2. Enemy capabilities are considered in the light of such factors as the effects of time, space, terrain, strength, and dispositions, etc.

Page 44 CHART, AERONAUTICAL

A map intended primarily for use in air navigation, and showing features that are easy to see and identify from an aircraft in flight. ~~Such a map is either sectional (scale 1:500,000) or regional (scale 1:1,000,000).~~

Page 44 CHART, AIR-SEA SEARCH AND RESCUE

A chart having the reference point at the center, with bearing and distance lines overprinted, designed to assist pilots in giving accurate position reports, and for use in the control and direction of air-sea rescue missions.

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Page 50 COMBAT INFORMATION CENTER

~~An agency within a ship established to assist command by collection, rapid evaluation, and dissemination of tactical information. A second function may be the controlling of aircraft when authority is so delegated by command.~~ A combat information center is an office charged with the function and responsibility of keeping the commanding officer, and higher commands embarked, together with other control stations, informed of the location, identity of and movements of friendly and/or enemy aircraft, large missiles, and surface ships within the air defense area. In addition, when the tactical situation indicates and the limitations of space and availability of trained personnel permit, any or all of the following functions may be required of CIC:

(1) Target indication.

(2) Control of aircraft in the air defense area, offensive and defensive.

(3) Control of small craft.

(4) Navigation and piloting.

(5) Control of radar countermeasures.

(6) Assistance in ~~ASW~~ anti submarine warfare operations.

Abbrev: CIC.

Page 58 COUNTERESPIONAGE

~~The~~ All measures taken to prevent foreign espionage activities or to confuse ~~enemy spies~~ foreign secret agents.

Page 58 COUNTERINTELLIGENCE

~~All measures taken to destroy the effectiveness of the enemy's intelligence.~~ Counterintelligence is that aspect of intelligence relating to all

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security control measures, both active and passive, designed to insure the safeguarding of information, personnel, equipment, and installations against the espionage, sabotage, or subversive activities of foreign powers and of disaffected or dissident groups or individuals which constitute a threat to the national security.

Page 59 COUNTERRECONNAISSANCE

All measures taken to ~~screen a command from~~ prevent hostile observation, ~~by hostile forces.~~

Page 73 DISSEMINATION - See INTELLIGENCE

~~The process of distributing military intelligence in such a way as to get it to the proper persons needing it, to get it to them promptly, and to get it to them in usable form.~~

Page 79 ESPIONAGE

~~The use of spies to gain information of military value about the enemy.~~ The use of secret agents to obtain information concerning a possible or actual enemy, or theater of operations including terrain and weather.

Page 97 GRID, MILITARY

~~A network of straight north-south and east-west lines put on a military map, dividing it into squares to permit accurate location of points or places. The distance between lines on the map represents a distance on the ground of 1000 to 100,000 yards, depending on the scale.~~ A network of squares made of north-south lines showing distance east of an arbitrary origin, and east-west lines showing distance north of the same reference point. The distance between grid lines is 1,000, 5,000 or 10,000 yards (or meters) depending on the scale of the map.

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Page 104 INFORMATION, ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF ()

That information about the enemy, a foreign nations, the terrain, hydrographic conditions, or meteorological conditions in territory not under our control which a commander needs in a particular situation in order to make a sound decision, to conduct a maneuver, to avoid being surprised, or to formulate details of a plan of operation. The essential elements may also include information requested by higher, lower, adjacent, supporting, or attached units.

Page 104 INFORMATION, EVALUATION OF - See INTELLIGENCE

~~A process of systematic and critical analysis of information for the purpose of determining its usefulness, credibility, and accuracy.~~

Page 104 INFORMATION, INTERPRETATION OF

~~The determination of the probable significance of evaluated information, together with the tactical and strategical conclusions arrived at from a consideration of its significance.~~

Comment: Delete entirely here. See cross-reference of term INTERPRETATION recommended in Enclosure B.

Page 105 INTELLIGENCE

~~1.--Evaluated and interpreted information of value to the armed forces concerning a possible or actual enemy, or theater of operations.--2.-The process of collecting information of value to the armed forces concerning a possible or actual enemy or theater of operations, collating such information, evaluating and interpreting it, and disseminating the resulting~~

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~~intelligence-in-whatever-form-is-needed-by-the-commander-and-armed-forces-being-served.--3.-The-staff division-or-staff-section-of-a-unit-of-the-armed forces-which-produces-intelligence-and-plans-and supervises-counterintelligence-measures.~~ Intelligence includes the work of collecting, evaluating, analyzing, interpreting, and disseminating information, in peace and in war, about foreign powers and their armed forces, the countering of foreign powers' efforts to obtain intelligence, and also the organization which performs these duties.

Collection - The process of assembling and organizing intelligence information.

Evaluation - The critical and systematic analysis of ~~an item of~~ information in order to determine its pertinence, credibility, reliability, and accuracy.

Analysis - The process of examination of intelligence information to distinguish component parts, determining various interrelationships and combining the relevant elements into a whole.

Interpretation - The process of explaining probable meaning and significance in terms of past, present and future factors of intelligence information.

Dissemination - The process of distributing intelligence and information in such a manner as to insure that it reaches the indivisuals or units needing it, in usable form, and in accordance with its urgency.

Page 105 ~~INTELLIGENCE,-AIR~~

~~Military-intelligence-directly-concerning-the-Air Forces,-weather,-enemy-air-order-of-battle,~~

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~~antiaircraft-defenses,-enemy-airdromes,-and-target information.~~

Comment: Delete entirely.

Page 105 ~~INTELLIGENCE,-BASIC~~

~~Intelligence-produced-in-times-of-peace-and-war for use-in-planning-possible-or-actual-operations.~~

Comment: Delete entirely.

Page 105 INTELLIGENCE, COMBAT

Intelligence produced ~~in-time-of-war~~ in a combat area based upon information collected in the field during military operations. In support of theaters the War and Navy Departments contribute to combat intelligence.

Page 105 INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATE

~~A-presentation-of-the-important-known-facts-of-the enemy-situation-and-a-statement-of-the-enemy-capabilities.~~ A presentation of the important known facts of ~~the~~ a ~~enemy~~ situation together with an enumeration of ~~enemy~~ capabilities and, where warranted, a statement of the relative probability of adoption of those capabilities.

Page 106 INTELLIGENCE, OPERATIONAL

~~Intelligence-prepared-in-time-of-war-for-use-in planning-and-executing-a-specific-operation.~~ All intelligence used ~~in time of war~~ in the planning and conduct of military and naval operations.

Page 106 INTELLIGENCE, RADIO

The interception, analysis, and interpretation of intelligence product of the ~~enemy~~ foreign radio ~~transmissions~~ traffic, ~~and the location~~

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~~of enemy transmitters. Radio intelligence also includes listening in on friendly radio traffic to check up on radio discipline and cryptosecurity.~~ Radio intelligence also includes supervisory monitoring of friendly traffic to insure radio discipline and cryptographic security.

Page 106 INTELLIGENCE, TERRAIN

~~The understanding and appreciation of the topographic nature of terrain and the evaluation of its potential effect on military operations.~~ Intelligence derived from an understanding and appreciation of the nature of terrain, including an evaluation and interpretation of the potential effect of terrain on military operations.

Page 116 LINE, FORM

~~An approximate contour, shown on a map as a dotted or a broken line, used to depict elevation in the absence of contours or between widely spaced contour lines.~~ A line on a map sketched from visual observation to show the shape of the terrain rather than the elevation.

Page 121 MAP, CONTROLLED

A map ~~constructed by photogrammetric processes~~ with precise horizontal and vertical ground control as a basis. Scale, azimuth, and elevations are accurate.

Page 122 ~~MAP, LINE~~

~~A map omitting unnecessary detail, made by tracing from, or bleaching, an aerial photograph.~~

COMMENT: Delete entirely.

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Page 122 MAP, SEMI-CONTROLLED

A map constructed ~~by photogrammetric means~~ without accurate horizontal and vertical ground control. Although the representative fraction may not be exact, the scale is the same throughout the area covered. Once the scale constant and azimuth have been accurately determined, the map may be considered reliable.

Page 122 MAP SUBSTITUTE

A hasty reproduction of wide-coverage aerial photographs, photomaps, or mosaics, or of provisional maps, , or any document used in place of a map when the precise requirements of a map cannot be met.

Page 142 PHOTOGRAMMETRY

~~The science of preparing graphic maps from aerial photographs.~~ The science or art of obtaining reliable measurement by means of photography.

Page 142 PHOTOMAP

A reproduction of an aerial photograph or mosaic upon which at least indications of scale and direction have been added. ~~Grid lines, contours, marginal data, and place names also are usually added.~~ Grid lines, marginal data, and place names are usually added. Contours may be added. Most photomaps are not contoured.

Page 144 ~~PLAN, INTELLIGENCE~~

~~A plan for gathering information. It includes a list of the phases of an operation, the essential elements of information required, an analysis of the required information, a list of the agencies~~

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~~that are to collect the information, the orders for each collecting agency, and the time the information is to be reported. The intelligence plan is the basis of the intelligence annex.~~
A plan for gathering foreign intelligence information ~~concerning the enemy, the terrain, and the weather.~~ It includes a list of the phases of an operation, the essential elements of information, an analysis (indications) of the essential elements of information, a list of the agencies that are to collect the information, the facts to be reported on by each collecting agency, and the time and place to which the information is to be reported.

Page 148 PRODUCTION LOSS APPRAISAL

An estimate of damage inflicted on an industry ~~by bombing~~, in terms of quantities of finished products denied the enemy from the moment of attack, through the period of reconstruction, and to the point when full production is resumed.

Page 148 PROPAGANDA

~~The dissemination of ideas, information, gossip, or the like, often by secret or clandestine means, for the purpose of helping a cause or of damaging an enemy's cause.~~ The planned use of any form, means, and media of communication to disseminate news, information, special arguments, and appeals in order to influence the beliefs, thoughts, and actions of any given group for a specific purpose.

Page 148 PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE

~~All means employed, exclusive of force, which are designed to affect adversely the state of mind and~~

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~~behavior of the enemy.~~ The employment of any nonlethal means designed to affect the morale and behavior of any group for a specific military purpose.

Page 154 RECONNAISSANCE

~~The search made by military personnel in uniform for useful military information in the field.~~ The directed effort in the field to gather information of the enemy, terrain, or resources which is undertaken by an appropriate element of the armed forces. (Not to be confused with espionage).

Page 183 TARGET INFORMATION CENTER

An intelligence center set up afloat or ashore ~~in divisions and larger landing force artillery sections~~ for assembly, evaluation, interpretation, dissemination, and coordination of target information for supporting weapons; i.e., artillery, naval gunfire, and air. Abbrev: TIC.

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ENCLOSURE "B"

ADDITIONAL TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

ANALYSIS - See INTELLIGENCE

COLLECTION - See INTELLIGENCE

EVALUATION - See INTELLIGENCE

GRID, AIR DEFENSE

A grid system based on latitude and longitude and covering the world from 80° N to 80° S latitudes. It is used to facilitate the designation and transmission of positional information of aircraft in flight.

GRID, JAN

Joint Army-Navy Grid system is a grid system covering the entire surface of the earth adopted to afford security in referring to geographical positions. There are twelve "master" areas. It is set up by prescribing the location of the origin and the size of the grid squares, both in terms of latitude and longitude. Special JAN grids based on above principle may be issued by local authorities.

GRID, POINT-DESIGNATION

System of lines that may be drawn on an aerial photograph to divide it into squares so that points on the photograph can be readily located. The lines are drawn 1,44 inches apart regardless of the scale of the photograph. This grid is used when variations of scale in the photograph make a military grid useless.

INFORMATION, PROCESSING OF - See INTELLIGENCE

INTERPRETATION - See INTELLIGENCE

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LINE, COORDINATE

A symbol normally at the side of a matrix identifying a specific row of cells and, in conjunction with a column coordinate, a specific cell in the matrix.

MAP, PLANIMETRIC

A map representing the horizontal position of features.

MAP, TACTICAL

A map or large scale (1:125,000 and larger) used for tactical and administrative purposes.

MAP, TOPOGRAPHIC

A map which presents relief or the vertical position of features in measurable form as well as their horizontal positions.

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